

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4546. 號六廿月正年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

日四廿月二十年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Leary, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—SWANSON, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fookien. HENDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMPSON, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

Entertainment.

A MATHEUR THEATRICALS IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP" will be presented at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

Thursday Evening, the 31st Instant, Commencing at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the Committee on and after THURSDAY, January 24th.

TICKETS,.....TWO DOLLARS EACH.

COMMITTEE.

Commander Sir WILLIAM WISEMAN, R.N. Captain MOORE-LANE, 25th Regiment. JOHN M. FORBES, Junr. ARTHUR COHEN. CHAS. C. COHEN.

EDWARD TOBIN.

Hongkong, January 22, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On a Date hereafter to be named. The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON,"

of 526 Tons Register, or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years.

She was Remetalled over Felt in London in July, 1870.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

FRIENDS and FIRE IRONS. Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb. to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS. HORSE BLANKETS. Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

GUN-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS. STATIONERY, of every description. BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS. SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS. Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, BARBELLES, and Spiced ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS. Canning's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted. GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned CORNED BEEF, and BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

CROCK & BLACKWELL'S OIL MAN'S STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior Quality.

BARCLAY PERRIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

Base PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 3, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1878.

NOTICE. THE Business hitherto conducted in my name will from This Date be Carried on under the Style of GROSSMANN & Co., Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN having become a Partner therein.

C. F. GROSSMANN. Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE. MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is authorized to Sign our Firm by procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE. MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH PERROT BARNES in our Firm in China CEASES from This Date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1877.

NOTICE. MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE. I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS. Hongkong, December 28, 1877.

NOTICE. I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW. Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

NOTICE. I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS and BOILERMAKERS, by

WILLIAM DUNPHY & Co., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

WM. DUNPHY. Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES. PERAMBULATORS. ICE PITCHERS. SADDLES, BRIDLES. WHIPS, SPURS. HORSE-BRUSHES. SADDLE CLOTHS, GIRTHS. LETT'S DIARIES (with Anglo-Chinese Calendar) for 1878. COIR MATS. SCARVES, SHIRTS, in the Newest Styles. COLLARS, IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS. HAVANA CIGARS. TAUCHNITZ NOVELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st Proximo. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAVA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE. A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, and GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tyne, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE, No. 57, Praya Wen.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MAOAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% or \$2.25 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, the 28th Instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, January 7th, 1878.

IN Accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of July 5th, 1877, the Directors have declared a Dividend to Shareholders of Taels 49.50 per Share for the fiscal Year ending the 30th September, 1877, and a further Dividend of Taels 10.50 per Share, being interest on Shareholders' Capital at the Rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, for the quarter ending December, 1877.

The above Dividends (Taels 60 per Share) will be Payable on the 15th Instant, at the Office of the Secretaries to Shareholders of record on the 10th Instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 16th Instant, inclusive.

Persons collecting Dividends for absent Shareholders are requested to exhibit their Powers of Attorney for registry at the Office.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

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DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary. A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000 Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured. For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 59, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Half-past 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 15th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. W. C. EASTLACK will Commence Practice in Hongkong, on the 20th Instant.

Hongkong, January 15, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. ROGERS begs to say that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after This Date the PRICE of our ICE will be TWO CENTS per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN, Proprietors.

Ice House, January 21, 1878.

IN THE GOODS OF GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Patent Ship Proprietor and Ship-builder, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 30th day of October, 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, Probate whereof was granted to WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, of Victoria aforesaid, Esquire, the Executor therein named by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 8th day of November, 1877, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREKTON, the Solicitor of the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, at the office of the said WM. HENRY BREKTON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of May, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will proceed to distribute the assets of the said GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall then have had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1878.

WM. H. BREKTON, Solicitor for the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES.

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Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW, The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. J. PIERCE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 27th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Steamer "MARIVELER,"

MUNOZ, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 28th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "CITY OF LIMERICK,"

will be despatched on or about the 29th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Australian Coast Ports.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN,"

will be despatched from SINGAPORE for BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, (calling at the usual Australian Coast Ports), on the 5th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

FOR LONDON. The Steamship "GLENGYLE,"

shortly expected from SHANGHAI and AMOY, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, S. S. Glengyle.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The British Steamer "CAIRNSMUIR,"

Capt. SPORWILL, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Comdt. ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "YANGTSE,"

Comdt. ROLLAND, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON. The 100 A 1 British Ship "BROOMHALL,"

H. BATE, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 7, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Barkentine "MARION,"

R. HOWES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "B. F. WATSON,"

HAWKINS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, and also, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **MIRZAPUR**, Captain PARISH, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at Noon.

Tes and General Cargo for London, will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878. fe1

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to
BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLINGS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents: Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a discount of 2% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 725,000

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KRESS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

To Let.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
House Nos. 2 and 8, Peddar's Hill.
"Bliss Villa," Pok-fo-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst. Warrants will be delivered by the Under- signed to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mo19

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PRICES, TARIFFS, HONGKONG AND MACAO, FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS

by WM. F. MATHER, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.
Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important cities and towns, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OFFICE and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1641 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the PASSING OF IMPORTANT ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable TRIALS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES AND PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a GAZETTEER of over 440 towns published in the English language, Japan, China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said DODD & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.
2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.
3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of DODD & Co.
Amoy, January 14, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. III.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.
A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.
The Rhymes of the Shi-king.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Tang Kou Chi.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangai.

Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
On Silk-wool Oaks.
Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.
A Chinese Advertisement.
Studies of Words.
Distillation in China.
A Chinese Coin.
The Desert of Gobi.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF

NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO

EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED

PATTERNS.

—:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING

SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING

BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS.

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

CHARTER PARTIES.

SHIPPING ORDERS.

BILLS OF LADING.

PASSENGER LISTS.

BILLS OF SALE.

LOG BOOKS.

WILLS.

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street.

(Back of Club).

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.

ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

—

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's

day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese

Mail will be issued DAILY instead of

twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now

estimated to those of the China Mail.

The unusual success which has attended

the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable

medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual

circulation of one thousand copies. It is

already the most influential native journal

published, and enjoys considerable prestige

at the Ports of China and Japan, and at

Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Slog Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohn Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Ohn Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mr Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chae, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Choo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The S. S. Achilles, will be despatched from Hongkong, on about SUNDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Kappell Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878. ja27

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet Mirzapore, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 30th instant.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 31st instant.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with to LATE FEE of 18 cents extra

Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom

Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Oceanic will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters,	16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters,	18	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters,	18	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters,	12*	16	20
Registration,	8	12	12
Newspapers,	2*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	4*	6	8

Bahamas, Hayti:—

Letters,	14	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	30	46	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12*
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

Letters,	26	34	38
Newspapers,	6	4	6
Books & Patterns,	14	8	10
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery. † Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters,	2	2	2
Registration,	2	2	2
Newspapers,	2	2	2
Books & Patterns,	2	2	2

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, &c., &c., &c.

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c., &c., &c.

Between the above by Contract Mail, &c., &c., &c.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters are authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, 12 bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of silver, gold, raw or thread silk, woolen or cotton, hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or henna, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of nail, woolen, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or iron, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.30 A.M. to 11.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 20, Dec. 13, 1878.

Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 13, 1878.

Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 24, 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12, 1879.

Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18, 1879.

Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24, 1879.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila at the mail will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Spikewoman, or Carpenter.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whatever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transformed by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters pasting to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PARCELS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Parcel. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti) for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are applied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" £5.....36 "

" £7.....54 "

" £10.....72 "

Local Money Order.

Up to \$25.....18 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessary for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Excludes of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Achilles	4 c	Anderson	Brit. str.	1525	Jan. 26	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	29th daylight K'loon Dock
Amoy	2 k	Drawes	Brit. str.	876	Jan. 8	Slomson & Co.	Shanghai	
Bertha	4 b	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	Jan. 21	Butterfield & Swire		
Camoens	2 b	Wharton	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Ahcheong		
Caribbrooke	5 b	Pitman	Brit. str.	985	Dec. 19	Man Hing Chan		
Douglas	5 b	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	Jan. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Repairing at daylight Tug Flying
Fame	5 b	Stoyani	Brit. str.	117	Jan. 23	B.K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Flintshire	5 c	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	Dec. 23	H. Kier & Co.		
Golden Horn	5 c	Alton	Brit. str.	1024	Jan. 25	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Kelchow	2 b	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1035	Jan. 24	Kwok Ahcheong	Yokohama & Higo	To-day
Lorne	5 b	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1104	Jan. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	359	Oct. 18	Remondos & Co.	Manila	28th inst.
Mariveles	5 c	Munoz	Span. str.	781	Jan. 26	Remondos & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Ningpo	5 c	Cass	Brit. str.	1014	Jan. 18	O. S. S. Co.	Y'ama & S. F'clso	Ab'deen Dock
Oceanic	5 c	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	3700	Jan. 25	Remondos & Co.	Sanda's Slip	
Panay	5 c	Goyenechea	Span. str.	600	Oct. 25	Melchers & Co.		
Parisee	5 c	Sergeant	Brit. str.	1014	Jan. 26	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Pernambuco	5 c	Haye	Brit. str.	731	Jan. 20	Captain	Saigon	To-day
Quarta	5 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Jan. 24	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong & Ha Noi	To-day
Rajasthanhar	5 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company		
Sea Gull	5 b	Roberts	Brit. str.	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Sin Nanzing	5 c	Drago	Fch. str.	1043	Jan. 21	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Volga	5 c	Rolland	Brit. str.	478	Jan. 18	Chinese	Coast Ports	K'loon Dock
W. Ores de Vries	4 b	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	559	Nov. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Haiphong	
Yessou	2 h	Hawkins	Brit. str.	289	Jan. 20	Kwok Ahcheong		
Yotung	2 h	Fox	Brit. str.	1460	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.		
Zanzibar	2 h	Fox	Brit. str.	1460	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Alemyte	3 c	Congours	Brit. bqe.	728	Jan. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Saigon and Callao	
Ada Wiswell	2 k	Wissell	Am. 3m. so.	558	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.		
Adelina & Marianne	2 c	Dahl	Ger. bqe.	300	Jan. 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Alden Bess	2 c	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.		
Alice M. Minott	2 k	Whitmore	Amer. sh.	1100	Jan. 28	Battles & Co.		
Alphington	2 k	Cunlougham	Brit. bqe.	326	Sept. 6	Wielor & Co.	New York	For Sale
Amie Florence	2 c	Johnson	Brit. bqe.	657	Dec. 8	Bornes & Co. Limited	Sanda's Slip	
Angele	2 c	Barborton	Fch. bqe.	891	Nov. 14	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Anna	2 c	Jessen	Ger. bqe.	447	Jan. 8	Ohlrich		
Annae Lowry	2 c	Gales	Brit. bqe.	752	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.		
Antipodes	2 c	Wyeth	Brit. bqe.	592	Dec. 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Assens	2 c	Wandel	Dan. bqe.	692	Dec. 25	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
B. F. Watson	2 k	Hawkins	Amer. bqe.	938	Nov. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Bethoven	2 c	Haje	Ger. bqe.	840	Nov. 25	Melchers & Co.		
Brisbane	2 c	Hudleston	Brit. bqe.	894	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.		
Broomhall	2 c	Bate	Brit. sh.	1879	Oct. 26	Meyer & Co.		
Carl Ritter	2 h	Lauson	Ger. bqe.	596	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	2 c	Battle	Brit. bqe.	353	Nov. 30	Rozario & Co.		
Charter Oak	2 c	Staples	Amer. sh.	963	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
City of Halifax	2 c	Evans	Brit. sh.	860	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.		
Ororon	2 h	Vincent	Amer. sh.	150	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.		
Dauphin	2 c	Lebonnals	Fch. bqe.	318	Jan. 7	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
E. von Bonpland	2 c	Schneider	Ger. bqe.	336	Jan. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Echo	2 c	Tozer	Brit. bqe.	369	Dec. 3	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Edward P. Bouveris	2 c	Evans	Brit. bqe.	941	Jan. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Falcon	2 c	Barry	Brit. bqe.	798	Dec. 23	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Fanny	2 c	Degomson	Fch. bqe.	813	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Faugh-a-Balough	2 c	Riste	Ger. bqe.	240	Jan. 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Freeman Clark	2 c	Dwight	Amer. sh.	1339	Jan. 19	Battles & Co.		
Flodden	2 h	Fraser	Brit. bqe.	337	Nov. 30	Wielor & Co.		
Fortune	2 h	Peterson	Slam. bqe.	449	Dec. 20	Wielor & Co.		
G. H. Wuppau	2 k	Diedrichsen	Ger. sh.	538	Jan. 16	Carlowitz & Co.		
Gatherer	2 k	Thomson	Amer. sh.	1505	Jan. 23	O. S. S. Co.		
Georgina	2 k	Romney	Brit. bqe.	315	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glamorganshire	2 k	McEachern	Brit. bqe.	456	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Gloria	2 k	Lang	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Golden Spur	2 k	Farrell	Brit. sh.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Great Admiral	2 k	Thompson	A. ser. sh.	172	Dec. 17	Wielor & Co.		
Helene	2 c	Volgardsen	Amer. bqe.	573	Jan. 15	Meyer & Co.		
Herbert Black	2 c	Pons	Ger. bqe.	453	Dec. 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Hermann	2 c	Dirksen	Ger. bqe.	1000	Jan. 22	Melchers & Co.		
India	2 c	Cave	Brit. bqe.	873	Nov. 24	Chinese		
Ionian	2 c	Moberg	Russ. sh.	1365	Dec. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Jalo	2 c	West	Brit. bqe.	504	Dec. 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Jasie Jamieson	2 c	McPherson	Brit. bqe.	874	Jan. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
John Potts	2 c	Nickerson	Am. 3m. so.	542	Dec. 18	Butterfield & Swire		
Kalaja	2 k	Ross	Russ. bqe.	690	Jan. 12	Order		
Kate Waters	2 k	Giese	Brit. bqe.	580	Dec. 3	Rozario & Co.		
Kronprinzessen	2 k	Hansen	Dan. bqe.	343	Jan. 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Lady Bowen	2 c	Fox	Brit. bqe.	892	Jan. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Marie Charlotte	2 c	Mehonias	Fch. bqe.	380	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mario Louise	2 c	Guilboux	Fch. bqe.	425	Nov. 25	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marion	2 k	Hoves	Am. 3m. so.	266	Dec. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
May	2 k	Plumley	Brit. 3m. so.	237	Jan. 14	Olyphant & Co.		
May Queen	2 c	Prior	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Mignon	2 c	Soule	Am. 3m. so.	570	Jan. 5	Tack Mes		
Morning Star	2 h	Affchelsen	Slam. bqe.	920	Dec. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Niagara	2 c	Clark	Brit. bqe.	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Nin rod	2 c	Tark	Slam. sh.	711	Jan. 6	Chinese		
Norseman	2 h	Wortley	Brit. bqe.	327	Jan. 6	Wielor & Co.		
Northern Star	2 c	Blaze	Ger. bqe.	392	Jan. 15	Siemssen & Co.		
Papa	2 c	Lutts	Ger. bqe.	276	Dec. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Peri	2 c	Scheel	Brit. bqe.	576	Jan. 5	Wielor & Co.		
Phuket	2 c	Barnaby	Amer. bqe.	826	Jan. 4	Captain		
Quickstep	2 h	Bunte	Slam. bqe.	429	Jan. 5	Tek-mee Hop-kee		
Rosa Bontcher	2 c	Schultz	Ger. bqe.	898	Dec. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rubicon	2 k	Timmsen	Brit. 3m. so.	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.		
St. Anne	2 k	Francols	Fch. bqe.	236	Nov. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Ideus	2 c	Durand	Fch. bqe.	388	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sully	2 c	Bara	Fch. bqe.	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Tartar	2 c	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 11	Russell & Co.		
Ten-ton	2 c	Kaomena	Ger. bqe.	266	Jan. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Ton-ton	2 c	Armstrong	Brit. sh.	687	Jan. 24	Captain		
Tuy Wat	2 h	Williams	Slam. bqe.	634	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Tutulla	2 h	Loser	Ger. bqe.	555	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Vega	2 c	Nordvult	Norw. bqe.	500	Jan. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Velocity	2 c	Martin	Ger. bqe.	302	Dec. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	2 c	Dirks	Ger. bqe.	302	Dec. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Warrior	2 c	Baumann	Brit. bqe.	910	Jan. 8	Wielor & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Altona	2 c	Müller	Ger. str.	1179	Jan. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Charles Moreau	2 c	Quetouson	Fch. bqe.	852	Jan. 13	Landstein & Co.	Tientsin	
Christine	2 c	Wildfang	Ger. bqe.	541	Jan. 16	Chinese		
Comma	2 c	Schweur	Ger. 3m. so.	282	Jan. 14	Melchers & Co.		
Friedrich	2 c	Heyor	Ger. 3m. so.	295	Jan. 26	Wielor & Co.		
Barnar	2 c	Miller	Amer. sh.	1066	Jan. 16	Captain		
CANTON								
Chelco	2 c	Williams	Brit. str.	684	Jan. 25	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	
Fuyew	2 c	Crood	Brit. str.	920	Jan. 25	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Tientsin	2 c	Deville	Brit. str.	682	Jan. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Atalanta	6 c	French	iron-clad	3339	12	450	Jan. 8	Calliot
Abdalous	6 c	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Dec. 10	F. Durrant
Curlew	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Dec. 11	E. J. Church
Growler	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Dec. 19	C. E. D. Wilcock
Leaving	7 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Dec. 19	W. G. Skott
Le Hugon	6 c	French	man-of-war	1248	...	...	Jan. 6	M. Galacho
Mesane	6 c	British	military hospital	877	4	160	Dec. 6	R. H. Napier
Nassau	6 c	British	surveying vessel	2840	...	...	Jan. 21	J. Young
Tennessee	6 c	American	flag-ship	3087	14	...	...	Commander Wagers
Victor Emmanuel	6 c	British	Commander's flag-ship	3087	14	...	...	...

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 26, 1878.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

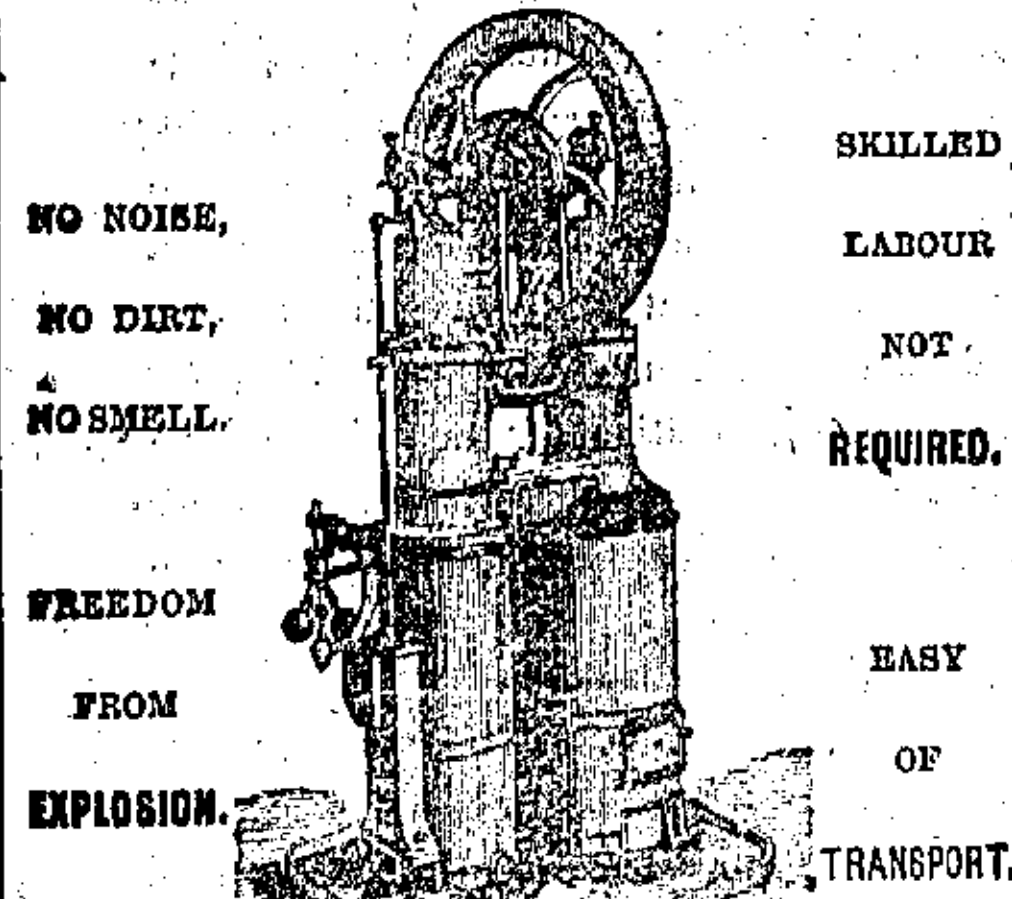
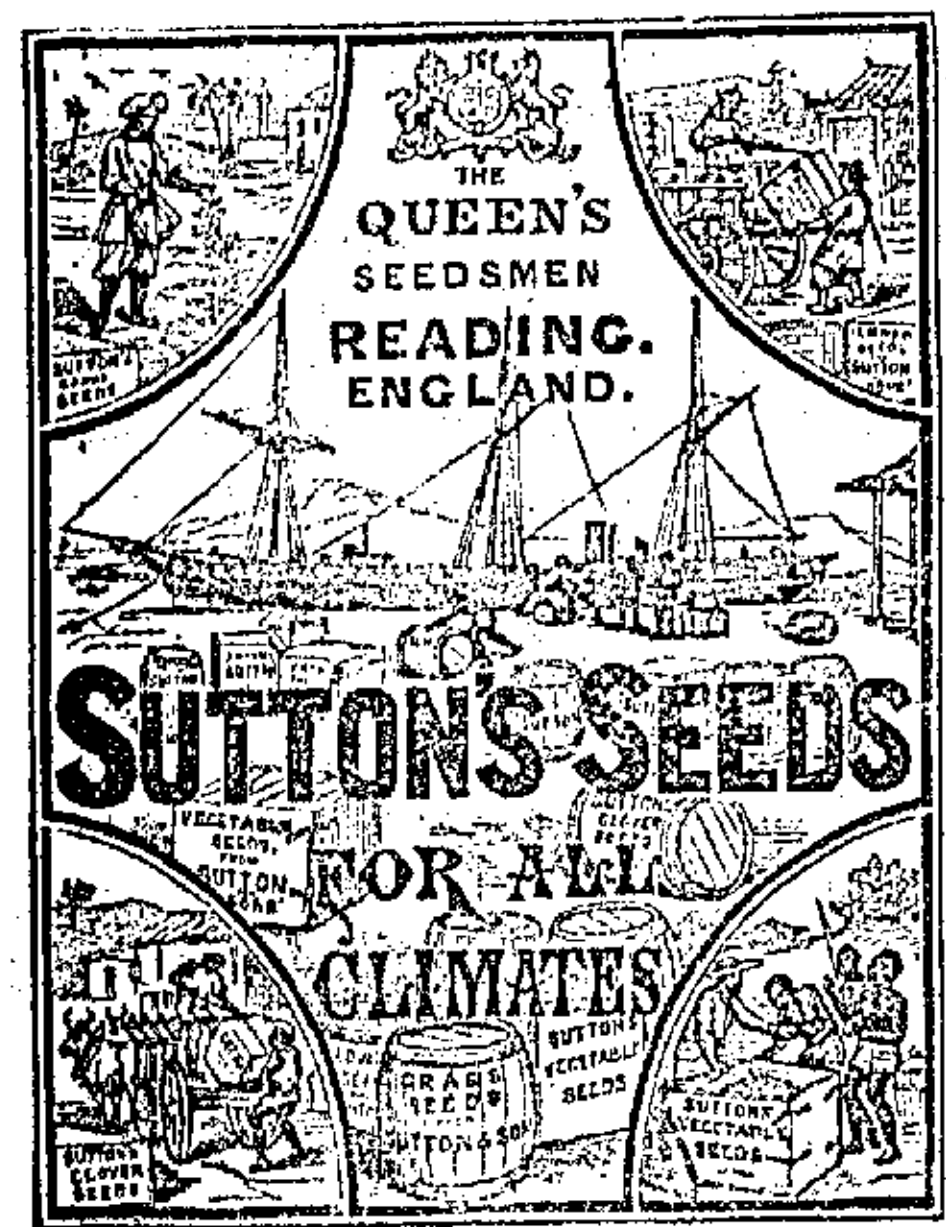
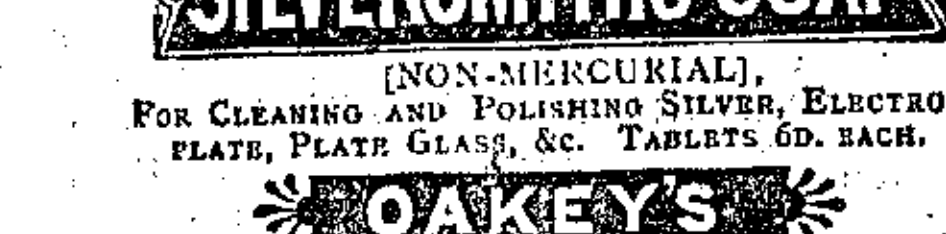
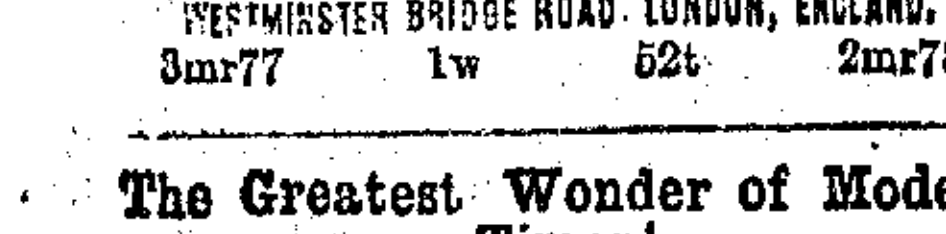
Butcher Meat.			Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, .	lb.	500	—	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, .		300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, new, .		200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, oy.		150	140	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, .	catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, .	"	140	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, .	"	90	80	湯肉
" Steak, .	"	140	130	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, .	per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each		275	250	牛腩
" " corned, .		320	300	鹹牛腩
" Head, .	"	500	400	牛頭
" Heart, .	"	140	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, .	catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, .	each	40	30	牛脚
" Kidneys, .	"	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, .	"	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, .	catty	80	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty		50	40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set		500	400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, .	lb.	360	280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, .	"	180	160	金華火腿
" English, .	"	350	220	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, .	"	180	160	羊腩
" Leg, .	"	180	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, .	"	140	130	羊手
" Liver, .	"	130	120	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, .	catty	60	50	猪臟
" Feet, .	"	100	90	猪脚
" Fry, .	"	110	100	猪雜
" Head, .	"	80	70	猪頭
" Heart, .	each	50	40	猪心
" Kidneys, .	"	70	60	猪腰
" Liver, .	lb.	110	100	猪肝
Pork, Chop, .	catty	140	130	猪排
" Corned, .	"	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, .	"	140	130	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, .	"	120	110	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set		350	320	羊頭脚
" Heart, .	each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, .	"	60	50	羊腰
Sucking Pigs, .	"	1500	1000	猪仔
Sweet Bread, .	catty	180	120	牛仔肉
Veal, .	catty	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Capons, .	catty	180	160	鐵雞
Ducks, .	catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, .	doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls, .	catty	160	150	雞
Geese, .	"	130	120	鵝
Partridges, .	each	300	250	鷓鴣
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.50	1.25	省城山雞
" Shanghai, .		\$1.00	900	上海山雞
Pigeons, .	each	150	140	白鴿
Quail, .	"	80	70	鴿鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	"	600	500	省城兔
" Shanghai, .	"	700	600	上海兔
Snipes, .	each	120	110	沙追
Teal, .	"	170	160	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, .	catty	400	350	火雞
" Hen, .	"	320	300	火雞
Wild Duck, .	each	350	300	大水鴨
" Shanghai, pair		700	500	上海仔鴨
Fish.				海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred		400	300	肚魚乾
Bream, .	catty	90	80	鯽魚
Catfish, .	"	100	90	鱖魚
Codfish, Salt, .	"	200	180	鹹鱈
Crabs, .	"	180	90	蟹
Cuttle Fish, .	"	110	100	墨魚
Dace, .	"	100	90	土鯪
Dog Fish, .	"	70	60	跌打魚
Dory, .	"	140	130	芒魚
Eels, Congor, .	"	50	40	海鰻
" Yellow, .	"	200	180	黃鰻
File Fish, .	"	90	80	刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large	"	160	140	鮮魚
" Small	"	80	70	鮮魚仔
Frogs, .	"	250	200	田雞
Garoupe, .	"	140	130	石斑
Gudgeon, .	"	90	80	紅角
Gurnard, .	"	120	110	白魚
Haddock, .	"	100	90	黃美
Herrings, fresh, .	"	60	50	黃澤
" smoked, .	box	\$1.00	—	烟黃澤
King Crab, .	catty	800	250	生蟹
Live Fish, .	"	140	130	魚
Lobsters, .	"	90	80	龍蝦
Mackerel, .	"	80	70	鯪魚
Mullet, .	"	80	70	鯪魚
Oysters, .	"	110	100	生蠔
Parrot Fish, .	"	140	130	鸚鵡魚
Perch, .	"	70	60	頭鱸
Plaice, .	"	120	100	鹹魚
Pomfret, White, .	"	100	90	花白
Pomfret, Black, .	"	120	110	黑

Intimations.

HOT AIR ENGINE.

SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR
WORKING PUNKAHS
IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1873.

MAKERS,
HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
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Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order."HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S. 6D. AND 4S. EACH.OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—11D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.JOHN OAKEY & SONS
COMPOUND
WELLS STREET, BRISTOL, ENGLAND.The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated
constitutions will discover that by
the use of this wonderful medicine there is
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-
tain of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.
Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
"I ordered the druggist Mahomet, to
inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and
that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applicants, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
erties they create an undeniable effect upon
the patient, which satisfies him of their
value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
bruises, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammations.Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,
until at last a two-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to look up the small remaining
stock."Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the sec-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-
steria, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.
—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

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forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

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Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
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Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
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Intimations.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
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The proprietor of these highly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call
the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufac-
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it is never sold except in
packets and cartons of
various sizes, bearing a
facsimile of the Proprie-
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Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

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The Best Remedy For
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Indigestion.And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
AND INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
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MAGNESIA.Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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WHITE ROSE and other SACHET
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19may77 3

Mr. Andrew Wind,
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is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
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NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 5d. extra.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
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Street, not later than the evening before the
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are regularly filed for the inspection of
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Intimations.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes
many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it
is a matter of certainty that in all cases where
the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is
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present known. It will work effects such as
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is so valuable an element so little regarded and
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can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has
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been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric
ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in
several other substances; but however valuable
it has been found in all the hitherto known
methods of its preparation, certain irregular re-
sults have been experienced, which have led
physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and
to employ it only in extreme cases, and after
every other remedy has failed. But a chemical
process has now been discovered, by which its
invaluable action on the human system may be
realized without any of those drawbacks which
previous modes of administration have invariably
produced.CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold
in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be
generally known that every form where solid
particles of Phosphorus are in combination is
dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the
public should be cautioned against the use of any
preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble
in water.Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

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THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE
REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffer-
ing from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-
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Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight,
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whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the
new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen),
which at once allays all irritation and excite-
ment, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled
constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of
these hitherto incurable and distressing mal-
adies.DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors through-
out the Globe.Full Directions for use in the English, French,
German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portu-
guese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian,
Hindustani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese
and Japanese Languages, accompany each
case.CAUTION.—The large and increasing de-
mand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to
several imitations under similar names; pur-
chasers of this medicine should, therefore, be
careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that
the Directions for use are printed in all the
languages as above, without which none can
possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the
Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and
a Spurious Imitation.Wholesale Agents for:
Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
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" BATHURST & Co.,
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" E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
" J. MATTIARD & Co., Colombo.A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong.WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.,
Shanghai.Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phospho-
dyne can only be procured through the above
appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal
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RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
A pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct
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climates it is invaluable.RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN-
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CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,
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POWDERS, in boxes and packets.RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
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parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly
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parations will bear henceforth
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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours
are made to present a resume in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.The China Review for July and August,
1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learned
societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty
paged, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-
dress China Review, Hongkong.—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.)Tribner's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as a
new respect to a continuation of Notes and
Queries on China and Japan, the extension of
which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now sedulously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the Review by papers of highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of hon-
our is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contributions
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-
cessor in the field, and that the China Review
may receive the support necessary to insure
its continuance. The publication is intend-
ed to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the guarantors and securities
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan,—
from Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese,—consider themselves
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000
copies. The advantages offered to adver-
tisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commanded Chinese belief and interest
while on the other it deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIRN,
China Mail Office.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER LORNE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, by Mr. J. Y. V. Shaw, into Messrs. J. Y. V. Shaw & Co.'s Quay, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja27

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Galley of Lorne* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, S. S. *Galley of Lorne*,
Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja28

BARQUE JOHN POTTS, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersigning, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja31

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersigning, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from HAMBURG, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. FUSTAU & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ninth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 18th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1877, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.
Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe18

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.
Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *INDIE*, Commandant BAUNY, with MALES, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Freight until 5 p.m. on the 6th February, 1878. (Packets are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent,
Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe17

FOR HAIPHONG CALLING AT HOIHOW.

The Steamship

"TAIWAN."

Captain M. Young, will be dispatched for the above Ports on

TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. ja29

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship
"YESHO,"
Capt. S. ASHTON, will be dispatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, January 26, 1878. ja30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25, *Chefoo*, British steamer, 684, J. E. Williams, Shanghai Jan. 22, General for Canton.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 25, *Golden Horn*, British steamer, 1024, G. Alton, Saigon Jan. 17, Rice.—WY. FUSTAU & Co.

Jan. 25, *Ningpo*, British steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 26, *Pernambuco*, British steamer, 643, W. Hyde, Saigon Jan. 18, Rice and General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Jan. 26, *Achilles*, British steamer, 1528, Anderson, Shanghai Jan. 20, and Amoy 25, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 26, *Uziah*, British 8-m. schooner, 219, F. Harnden, Haiphong Jan. 6, General.—WATSON & Co.

Jan. 26, *Maharajah*, British steamer, 904, Clark, Saigon Jan. 20, Rice.—STEWART & Co.

Jan. 26, *Taiwan*, British steamer, 408, M. Young, Fuchow Jan. 23, Amoy 24, and Swatow 25, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 26, *Washi*, British steamer, 264, A. Hunter, Haiphong Jan. 23, Rice, Gambler, &c.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26, *Chun Tung*, for a cruise.

26, *Chefoo*, for Canton.

26, *Norna*, for Swatow.

26, *Dale*, for Hoihow.

26, *Jurgen*, for Hamburg.

26, *Humboldt*, for Shanghai.

26, *Rajamattianur*, for Haiphong.

26, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Julia A. Brown, for Guam.

Helena, for Chefoo.

Maria Louise, for Bangkok.

W. Corde de Vries, for Swatow.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.

Lorne, for Yokohama.

Kronprinzessen, for Trieste.

Maria Charlotte, for Mantung.

Tuy Watt, for Tournon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chefoo*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Brown, and 2 Europeans.

Per *Taiwan*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Hynes, Hughes, Coker, &c., A. K. Travers, D. C. Travers, Saunders, Reckard, Ebell, and Elwell, and 15 Chinese deck.

Per *Golden Horn*, from Saigon, 18 Chinese.

Per *Pernambuco*, from Saigon, 2 European and 61 Chinese.

Per *Achilles*, from Shanghai, 6 Chinese.

Per *Maharajah*, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.

Per *Washi*, from Haiphong, 1 European.

DEPARTING.

Per *Norna*, for Swatow, Messrs. Tucker, W. Wilson, and G. S. Carter, and 64 Chinese.

Per *Dale*, for Hoihow, 50 Chinese.

Per *Jurgen*, for Hamburg, 1 European.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Chefoo* reports: Fine, but hazy weather with N.E. winds (force 3-5). On the 25th, passed the *Clara*, of London, off Single Island.

The British steamer *Golden Horn* reports: First of the passage to the Paracels strong N.E. monsoon and very heavy sea.

The British steamer *Pernambuco* reports: Strong monsoons the whole passage.

The British 8-m. schooner *Uziah* reports: First 14 days strong N.E. winds with high sea, since then fresh Northerly winds to port.

The British steamer *Taiwan* reports: Had light Northerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. In Fuchow:—Str. *Appin*. In Amoy:—H.M.S. *Maggie*, and U.S.S. *Ranger*.

The British steamer *Washi* reports: Fine clear weather throughout. Left Haiphong in company with S. S. *Conquest* at 6.30 a.m. Through Hainan Straits on Friday, the 25th Jan., at 8.45 p.m., weather continuing the same with light N.E. winds and smooth sea. Arriving in Hongkong at noon to-day.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt. S. Wheeler.—Melchers & Co.

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

ADELINA & MARIANNE, German barque, Captain O. N. Dahl.—Wm. Fustau & Co.

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

TARTAN, German brig, Captain Kasemba.—Melchers & Co.

AUSANYTE, British barque, Captain Congours.—Order.

EXETER, British steamer, Captain Gardner Fox.—Captain.

JOHN POTTS, British barque, Captain McPherson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

PARADE, British steamer, Capt. Sergeant.—Melchers & Co.

Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—

Danish bark *Assens*, 250, hence to Dunkirk, \$1.15 per ton of 50 ft.

French bark *Sophie D.*, 768, 110 ft. to Channel for orders to a port in the United Kingdom or to New York or Boston, private.

German bark *Ferdinand*, 416, *Chefoo* to Swatow 15 cents per pica, or to Amoy for orders 21 cents per pica, 20 day days.

German bark *Cetera*, 450, *Chefoo* to Swatow 18 cents per pica, or to Amoy for orders 21 cents per pica, 20 day days.

German bark *Helene*, 872, hence to *Chefoo* and back 24 cents per pica, 25 day days.

German bark *Humboldt*, 630, Shanghai to Tientsin and back to Swatow via Newchwang 60 cents per pica, 85 day days.

American bark *Ada Wiswell*, 556, Saigon to Callao, \$1,500 in full.

British steamer *Charlton*, Haiphong to Hongkong, private.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
Per *Maritima*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

For STRAITS & LONDON.—
Per *Achilles*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon:—The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Maritima* leaves for Manila.

Goods per *Galley of Lorne* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Miscellaneous.

Dividend of 3% on Shares of H. C. & M. Steamboat Co. payable at H. C. & M. Bank.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 29.—
Daylight.—*Taiwan* leaves for Haiphong. City of *Limerick* leaves for New York on or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, January 30.—
Daylight.—*Yesso* leaves for Coast Ports.

THURSDAY, January 31.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Amateur Theatrical Performance at the City Hall.

Glengyle leaves for London on or about this date.

Goods per *Lorne* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, February 1.—
9 a.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Dividend of \$2.50 per Share of H. Hotel Co., Limited, payable at Hongkong Bank.

SATURDAY, February 2.—
Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 15th February, inclusive.

MONDAY, February 4.—
Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 18th February, inclusive.

THURSDAY, February 7.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, February 15.—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

MONDAY, February 18.—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 26th instant, at No. 18, Seymour Terrace, the Wife of GEORGE L. TOMLIN, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1878.

THERE was one remark in His Excellency's long speech yesterday on the Education Question, which will undoubtedly be received with general satisfaction. We allude to the expression of his intention to promote the success of the Central School. My policy is said Mr. Hennessy, "to promote education, and I may say in one word that I shall be most happy, during the five or six years that it may be my pleasure to be here, to do all in my power to promote the success of this institution,

the Central School." This avowal was followed by a burst of applause, which at least showed that His Excellency had in this particular instance touched one of the "responsive chords of the heart" referred to by Dr. Eitel later in the day. His Excellency, then, does consider, notwithstanding the invectives of local pamphleteers, that the Central School can justify its *raison d'être*. It would have been rather astonishing were it otherwise.

With His Excellency's remarks in regard to competitive examinations no one will be inclined to find fault, and it must be no small satisfaction to the community to know that in our present Governor we have the prime mover in that great and valuable change, by which appointments in the public service at Home are removed from favour and patronage, and awarded to ability and merit. That Mr. Hennessy finds himself unable to carry out the same system here, and has to revert to some extent to patronage, demonstrates the fact we have often had occasion lately to point out that the Government of this Colony must, in some measure, adapt itself to local circumstances, and that it cannot be carried on upon the principles again and again laid down by Lord Carnarvon or anybody else, who regards Hongkong through European spectacles. Whether our local contemporary was "the intelligent organ of the Press" His Excellency referred to as having advised him to declare his policy on the Education Question within a few hours of his arrival is a point on which we have no knowledge; certainly, we did nothing of the kind ourselves.

His Excellency was remarkably vague as to the manner in which he intends carrying out his avowed policy of promoting education. No doubt he had good reasons for being so; perhaps he does not yet know exactly what he intends doing himself. From what can be gathered from his remarks, it would seem that, in the first place, efforts are to be made to keep children longer at school, and to teach them more English—both of which proposals will, we think, receive general approval. Then His Excellency suggests that Mr. Stewart shall, with the aid of medical friends and the Committees of the Tung Wah Hospital, frame a scheme by which Chinese students can be trained to a knowledge of medicine and surgery, say by combining the clinical instruction which might be received in the Hospital in question with a little instruction in physiology in the Central School. This, no doubt, is a proposal of more value than any other for the instruction and benefit of Chinese. By all means, let us, if we can, impress the heathen with the advantages of Western medicine and surgery, shaking his belief in charmed pills, marvelous nostrums, and such naive ideas as that the seat of the intellect is in the belly.

While Mr. Hennessy does not go so far as to indicate that he contemplates efforts to educate every child in the Colony, yet the impression left by His Excellency's speech is that he is not altogether free from an idea of that nature. "I say it is my first duty," said His Excellency, "to endeavour, with the assistance of Mr. Stewart, to educate as many of these now uneducated children as we can." Now we are quite sure that the bulk of the taxpayers here are in favour of extending the advantages of education to the mass of Chinese who reside on this Island. The only question would be one of cost. In regarding this matter, that irrepressible fact, that this Colony presents peculiarities which require special consideration, again rises persistently to the surface. To come to the point, there is probably no place in the British Isles where there is such a large population with so few taxpayers as in this Colony. In other words, while we have a large number of children to educate, we have comparatively few people here who could be called upon to pay the cost of their education. The population here is also a changing one, to whom the community, or at least the foreign portion of it, can hardly owe the same duties as they would to the inhabitants of their own parishes at home; while the millions of scoundrels roaming about on the mainland, and having easy access to this port, lessens very considerably the force of the argument used by His Excellency in favour of instructing the children here, viz. that education diminishes crime. Under all the circumstances, we think that if His Excellency contemplates any lavish expenditure on the education of the *gamins* of this Colony he ought to leave the matter to be decided by the taxpayers, from whose pockets the money will have to come. If the taxpayers are in favour of collecting all the children of the Colony within schools, as they may be, by all means let them have every facility and unlimited laudations in the noble work; if on the other hand, the taxpayers consider it neither advantageous, nor fair, that they should be called upon to undertake this work, then their decision ought to be respected. We do not know what the general feeling is on the point; that will have to be ascertained. Should, however, a large outlay be contemplated in the direction of reformatories or industrial schools, it may be taken for granted that the taxpayers, as a body, would be only satisfied with Government institutions, or establishments free from denominational influences. We make these remarks because we notice that Mr. Hennessy speaks of "establishing in this Colony an industrial school, and of extending the reformatory system such as it is at the present moment." It is, however, only fair to Mr. Hennessy to say that he indicated none of his

schemes precisely, and only vague ideas, which may be altogether wrong, can be formed as to the changes he contemplates, while he at least made some display of his intention to take outside advice on his proposals.

THE Japanese Postmaster General's Report for the year ended June last shows an increase in the revenue of his Department during the twelve months of 102,643 yen, or a little more than 17.2 per cent. The expenditure shows an increase of 11.4 per cent. No less than 38,321,971 letters, newspapers, books and patterns were transmitted in the mails during the twelve months, the letters numbering 22,659,784; postal cards, 606,354; and newspapers, 7,372,536. The number of post offices in the country is now 3,744, and during the year a postal agency was established at Fusanpo in Corea. The number of letters, etc., sent to the section of undelivered correspondence (where efforts are made to decipher or find out insufficient or illegible addresses) was 43,650, being a little more than 1/10 of one per cent. of the whole number transmitted in the mails during the year. 489 letters were lost by robbery or theft, and of these 424 were regained and delivered intact. The number of letters lost in the course of transmission or delivery was 31. The number of money orders issued was 247,405, being an increase of 29.5 per cent. on the return for last year, the aggregate amount for which the orders were issued, 4,288,946 yen, also showing an increase of 15.5 per cent. The increase in the number of deposits in the Savings Bank for the year was no less than 44.3 per cent.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (By Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 23rd Jan., 1878.

The Russians have arrived before Keohan, and there is a panic in Gallipoli.

The St. Petersburg semi-official journals state that relations between England

Portfolio.

KERAMOS.

BY HENRY LONGFELLOW.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round
Without a pause, without a sound:
So spins the flying world away!
This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,
Follows the motion of my hand;
For some must follow and some command,
Though all are made of clay!

Thus sang the Potter at his task
Beneath the blossoming hawthorn-tree,
While o'er his features, like a mask,
The quitted sunshine and leaf shade
Moved, as the boughs above him swayed,
And clothed him, till he seemed to be
A figure woven in tapestry,
So, unobtrusively he arrayed
In that magnificent attire
Of subtle tints and delicate fire.
Like a magician he appeared;
A conjurer without book or wand;
And while he plied his magic art—
For it was magical to me—
I stood in silence and apart,
And wondered more and more to see
That shapeless, lifeless mass of clay
Rise up to meet the master's hand,
And now contract and now expand,
And even his slightest touch obey;
While ever in a thoughtful mood
He sang his ditty, and at times
Whistled a tune between the rhymes,
As a melodious interlude.

Turn, turn, my wheel! All things must change
To something new, to something strange:
Nothing that is can pause or stay;
The moon will wane, the moon will wane,
The mist and cloud will turn to rain,
The rain to mist and cloud again,
To-morrow be to-day.

Thus still the Potter sang, and still,
By some unconscious act of will,
The melody, and even the words,
Were intermingled with my thought,
As bits of colored thread are caught
And woven into nests of birds.
And thus to regions far remote,
Beyond the ocean's vast expanse,
This wizard in the motley coat
Transported me on wings of song,
And by the northern shores of France
Bore me with restless speed along.

What land is this, that seems to be
A mingling of the land and sea?
This land of sluices, dikes, and dunes?
This water-net, that tessellates
The landscape? this unending maze
Of gardens, through whose latticed gates
The imprisoned pinks and tulips gaze?
Where in long summer afternoons
The sunshine, softened by the haze,
Comes streaming down as through a screen;
Where over fields and pastures green
The painted ships float high in air,
And over all and everywhere
The sails of windmills sink and soar
Like wings of sea-gulls on the shore?

What land is this? You pretty town
Is Delft, with all its wares displayed;
The pride, the market-place, the crown
And centre of the Potter's trade.
See! every house and room is bright
With glimmers of reflected light
From plates that on the dresser shine;
Flagons to foam with Flemish beer,
Or sparkle with the Rhenish wine,
And pilgrim-flasks with flowers-de-lis,
And tanksards power-topped, and queer
With grotesque mask and musketeer!
Each hospitable chimney-pipe
A welcome from its painted tiles;
The parlor walls, the chamber floors,
The stairways and the corridors,
The borders of the garden walks,
Are beautiful with faded flowers,
That never droop in winds or showers,
And never wither on their stalks.

Turn, turn, my wheel! All life is brief;
What now is true will soon be false;
What now is true will soon decay;
The wind blows east, the wind blows west;
The blue egg in the robin's nest
Will soon have wings and back and breast,
And flutter and fly away.

Now southward through the air I glide,
The song my only pursuit,
And see across the landscape wide
The blue Charente, upon whose tide
The bellies and the spires of Saintes
Ripple and rock from side to side,
As, when an earthquake rums its walls,
A crumbling city reels and falls.

Who is it in the suburbs here,
This Potter, working with such cheer,
In this mean house, this mean attire,
His many features bronzed with fire,
Whose figures and rustic wares
Scarcely find him bread from day to day?
This madman, as the people say,
Who breaks his tables and his chairs
To feed his furnace fires, nor cares
Who sees him, if they are fed,
Nor who may live if they are dead?
This alchemist with hollow cheeks,
And unken, searching eyes, who seeks,
By mingled fires and ores combined
With potency of fire, to find
Some new enamel hard and bright,
His dream, his passion, his delight?

O Palissy! within thy breast
Burned the hot fever of unrest;
This was the prophet's vision, thine
The execution, the divine
Insanity of noble mind,
That never falters nor abates,
But labors and endures and waits,
Till all that it foresees, it finds,
Or what it cannot find, creates!

Turn, turn, my wheel! This earthen jar
A touch can make, a touch can mar;
And shall it to the Potter say,
What maketh thou? Thou hast no hand?
As men who think to understand
A world by their Creator planned,
Who wiser is than they,
Still guided by the dreamy song,
As in a trance I float along
Above the Pyrenean chain,
Above the fields and farms of Spain,
Above the bright Mediterranean
That lends its softened name to art,
A spot, a dot upon the chart,
Where little towns red-roofed with tiles,
Are baby-towns with the light
Of blinding furnaces at night,
And crowned by day with wreaths of smoke,
That eastward wafted in my flight
On my enchanter's magic cloak,
I sail across the Tyrrhene Sea
Into the land of Italy,
And o'er the windy Apennines,
Mantled and musical with pines,
The palaces, the princely halls,
The doors of houses, and the walls
Of churches and of lofty towers,

Cloister and castle, street and mart,
Are garlanded and gay with flowers
That blossom in the fields of Art.
Here Gabbio's workshops gleam and glow
With brilliant iridescent dyes,
The dazzling whiteness of the snow,
The cobalt blue of summer skies;
And vases and scutcheon, cup and plate,
In perfect finish emulate
Florence, Pesaro.

Forth from Urbino's gate there came
A youth with the angelic name
Of Raphael, in form and face
Himself angelic, and divine
In arts of color and design.
From him Francesco Xanto caught
Something of his transcendent grace,
And into Retic fabrics wrought
Suggestions of the master's thought.
Nor less Maestro Giorgio shines
With madre-perl and golden lines
Of arabesques, and interweaves
His birds and fruits and flowers and leaves
About some landscape, shaded brown,
With olive tints on rock and town.
Behold this cup within whose bowl,
Upon a ground of deepest blue
With yellow-lustrous stars o'erlaid,
Colors of every tint and hue
Mingle in one harmonious whole!
With large blue eyes and steadfast gaze,
Her yellow hair in net and braid,
Necklace and ear-rings all ablaze,
With golden lustre o'er the glaze,
A woman's portrait; on the scroll,
Cana, the Beautiful! A name
Forgotten save for such brief fame
As this memorial can bestow—
A gift some lover long ago
Gave with his heart to this fair damo.

A nobler tale to renew
Is thine, O pleasant Tuscan town,
Seated beside the Arno's stream;
For Luca delle Robbia there
Created forms so wondrous fair
They made thy sovereignty supreme.
These choristers with lips of stone,
Whose music is not heard but seen,
Still chant, as from their organ-screen,
Their maker's praise; nor these alone,
But the more fragile forms of clay,
Hardly less beautiful than they,
These saints and angels that adorn
The walls of hospitals, and tell
The story of some deed so well
That poverty seems less forlorn,
And life more like a holiday.
Here in this old neglected church,
That long eludes the traveller's search,
Lies the dead bishop on his tomb;
Earth upon earth he slumbering lies,
Life-like and death-like in the gloom;
Garlands of fruit and flowers in bloom
And foliage deck his resting-place;
A shadow in the slightest eyes,
A pallor on the patient face,
Made perfect by the furnace heat;
All earthly passions and desires
Burnt out by purgatorial fires;
Seeming to say, "Our years are fleet,
And to the weary death is sweet."

But the most wonderful of all
The ornaments on tomb or wall
That grace the fair Assisian shores
Are those the faithful earth restores,
Near some Apulian town concealed,
In vineyard or in harvest field:
Vases and urns and bas-reliefs,
Memorials of forgotten griefs,
Or records of heroic deeds
Of demi-gods and mighty chiefs;
Figures that almost move and speak,
And, buried amid mould and weeds,
Still in their attitudes attest
The presence of the graceful Greek:
Achilles in his armor dressed,
Alcides with the Cretan bull,
And Aphrodite with her boy,
Or lovely Helena of Troy,
Still living and still beautiful!

Turn, turn, my wheel! 'Tis Nature's plan
The child should grow into the man,
The man grow wrinkled, old, and gray;
In youth the heart exults and sings;
The pulses leap, the feet have wings;
In age the crickets chirp, and bring
The harvest-home of day.

And now the winds that southward blow,
And cool the hot Sicilian isle,
Bear me away. I see below
The long line of the Libyan Nile,
Flooding and feeding the parched lands
With annual ebb and overflow:
A fallen palm whose branches lie
Beneath the Abyssinian sky,
Whose roots are in Egyptian sands,
On either bank huge water-wheels,
Belted with jars and dripping weeds,
Send forth their melancholy moans,
As if, in their gray mantles hid,
Dead anchorites of the Thebaid
Keelt on the shore and told their beads,
Beating their breasts with loud appeals
And penitential tears and groans.

This city, walled and thickly set
With glittering mosque and minaret,
Is Cairo, in whose gay bazars
The dreaming traveller first inhales
The perfume of Arabian gales,
And sees the fabulous eastern jars,
Huge as were those wherein the maid
Morgiana found the Forty Thieves
Concealed in midnight ambushade;
And seeing more than half believes
The fascinating tales that run
Through all the Thousand Nights and One,
Told by the fair Scheherazade.

More strange and wonderful than those
Are the Egyptian deities—
Ammon, and Emoth, and the grand
Osiris, holding in his hand
The lotus; Isis, crowned and veiled;
The sacred Ibis, and the Sphinx;
Bracelets with blue-enamelled links;
The Scarabee in emerald mailed,
Or spreading wide his funeral wings;
Lamps that perchance their night-watch
Keep.

O'er Cleopatra while she slept—
All plundered from the tombs of kings,
Turn, turn, my wheel! 'Tis human race,
Of every tongue, of every place,
Caucasian, Celtic, or Malay,
All that inhabit this great earth,
Whatever be their rank or worth,
Are kindred and allied by birth,
And made of the same clay.

O'er desert sands, o'er gulf and bay,
O'er Ganges and o'er Himalay,
Bird-like I fly, and flying sing,
To lofty kingdoms of Cathay,
And bird-like poised on balanced wing
Above the town of King to-king,
A burning town, or seeming so—
Three thousand furnaces that glow
Incessantly, and fill the air
With smoke uprising, gyre and gyre,
And painted by the lurid glare
Of jets and flashes of red fire.

As leaves that in the autumn fall,
Spotted and veined with various hues,

Are swept along the avonues,
And lie in heaps by hedge and wall,
So from the grove of timeworn whirled
To all the markets of the world,
These porcelain leaves are wafted on—
Light yellow leaves with spots and stains
Of violet and of crimson dye,
Or tender azure of a sky,
Just washed by gentle April rains,
And beautiful with eolodan.

Nor less the coarser household wares—
The willow pattern, that we know
In childhood, with its bridge of blue
Leading to unknown thoroughfares;
The solitary man who stares
At the white river flowing through
Its arches, the fantastic trees
And wild perspective of the view;
And intermingled among these
The tiles that in our nurseries
Filled us with wonder and delight,
Or haunted us in dreams at night.

And yonder by Nankin, behold!
The Tower of Porcelain, strange and old,
Uplifting to the astonished skies
Its myriad painted balconies,
With balustrades of twining leaves,
And roofs of tile, beneath whose eaves
Hang porcelain bells that all the time
Ring with a soft melodious chime;
While the whole fabric is ablaze
With varied tints, all fused in one
Great mass of color, like a maze
Of flowers illumined by the sun.

Turn, turn, my wheel! What is begun
At daybreak must at dark be done,
To-morrow will be another day;
To-morrow the hot furnace flame
Will search the heart and try the frame,
And stamp with honor or with shame
These vessels made of clay.

Cradled and rocked in Eastern seas,
The islands of the Japanese
Beneath me lie; o'er lake and plain
The stork, the heron, and the crane
Through the clear realms of azure drift,
And on the hill-side I can see
The villages of Imari.
Whose thronged and flaming workshops lift
Their twisted columns of smoke on high,
Cloud-cloisters that in ruins lie,
With smoke still streaming through each rift,
And broken arches of blue sky.

All the bright flowers that fill the land,
The ripple of waves on rock or sand,
The snow on Fujiyama's cone,
The midnight heaven so thickly sown
With constellations of bright stars,
The leaves that rustle, the reeds that make
A whisper by each stream and lake,
The saffron dawn, the sunset red,
Are painted on these lovely jars;
Again the sky-lark sings, again
The stork, the heron, and the crane
Float through the azure overhead,
The counterfeit and counterpart
Of Nature reproduced in Art.

Art is the child of Nature; yes,
Her darling child, in whom we trace
The features of the mother's face,
Her aspect and her attitude,
All her majestic loveliness
Chastened and softened and subdued
Into a more attractive grace,
And with a human sense imbued.
He is the greatest artist, then,
Whether of pencil or of pen,
Who follows Nature. Never man,
As artist or as artisan,
Furnishing his own fantasies,
Can touch the human heart, or please,
Or satisfy our nobler needs,
As he who sets his willing feet
In Nature's foot-prints, light and fleet,
And follows fearless where she leads.

Thus mused I on that morn in May,
Wrapped in my visions like the Seer,
Whose eyes behold not what is near,
But only what is far away,
When suddenly sounding, peal on peal,
The church bell from the neighboring town
Proclaimed the welcome hour of noon.
The Potter heard, and stopped his wheel,
His apron on the grass threw down,
Whistled his quiet little tune
Not overloud nor overlong,
And ended thus his simple song:

Stop, stop, my wheel! Too soon, too soon,
The noon will be the afternoon,
Too soon to-day be yesterday:
Behind us in our path we cast
The broken pots of the Past,
And all are grown to dust at last,
And trodden into clay!
—Harper's Magazine.

THE BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK.

The following letter from the Times is interesting not merely for containing an account of the battle at Dubnik, the details of which reach us now for the first time, but also for including the horrible story about the alleged ill-usage of wounded by the Turks, to which our London correspondent has already referred.

PLEVNA, November 2nd.
Dolny Dubnik, the place from which I now write, was taken yesterday by General Gourko without the loss of a single man. With the 2nd Division and part of the 1st Division of the Russian Guard, and 64 guns, he attacked yesterday at 8 a.m. The place was fairly entrenched, and held by about 5,000 Turks, under the command of a Pasha. After two hours' sharp cannonade and pretty close rifle firing, the Turks abandoned the position and fled to Plevna. As the place had not been surrounded, as there were no Cavalry present except a small escort, and as they had the direct road into Plevna, only six miles, open behind them, it was impossible to intercept their retreat. After the capture, therefore, of Telis on the 29th ultimo, of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th, and of this place yesterday, the investment of Plevna may be regarded as complete. If Osman Pasha has still 70,000 men, including sick—and that is calculated to be his strength even after the capture of 12 battalions during the last week—his difficulties from the want of provisions will soon become acute. He is supposed to be yet supplied for one month; but even now, after every heavy fall of rain, Turkish deserters come over in shoals. They say they get nothing to eat, and being very badly clothed they cannot stand cold and starvation combined. The deserters are principally Redifs or Landwehrmen; the troops of the Line, being well clothed, hold together better. A pregnant sign of the general demoralization is that for the first time in this war, at least in European Turkey, seven battalions at Gorny Dubnik and five at Telis laid down their arms without attempting to out their way through. At Telis a ludicrous incident happened. A Turkish battalion which had retired from the field early and secured its retreat, on hearing as how afterwards of

the general surrender, marched back and laid down its arms with the rest. I am sure, you can details of the battle of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th. The place was the centre of the defences on the Sofia road, this place, Dolny Dubnik on the east, and Telis on the west, being its outlying posts. It was strongly entrenched, with a principal redoubt of 400 yards outside and a small high redoubt inside. This was flanked again at about 1,000 yards on each side by a smaller redoubt, while lines of shelter trenches and detached rifle pits, extending over two miles, made up a very formidable position. The whole of this faced south, covering the little village of Gorny Dubnik, which lies in a hollow behind. It was held by about 12 battalions of Turks, under Choket Pasha himself, but who left the place early in the day. His troops fought under Achet Feogi Pasha, a very respectable soldier of 55 who did his duty well. Choket's absence, did not make much difference to his men, who fought well for seven hours, as Orientals always do behind walls. They had only four guns in all in the central redoubt. General Gourko crossed the Vid at the shallows near the village of Chirakoo at 6 a.m. on the 24th. The troops engaged were:—The 2nd Division of the Guard—viz., the Moscow Grenadiers, Pavloff and Finland Regiments, and the Preobajonski Regiment of the 1st Division, each of four battalions—and the Guard Trillier Brigade, 24 battalions in all, with 64 guns and one regiment of Cavalry, the Lancers of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The attack was ordered for 1 o'clock, so as to give the artillery full time to operate; but the same mistake occurred here as at Plevna on the 11th of September. The impetuosity of young troops feebly handled was not to be restrained. At 11 a.m. the Grenadier Regiment, which was on the Russian left, took the right redoubt with a rush. They immediately came under an awful fusillade from the central redoubt commanding it, and what was worse, the whole artillery fire of their left wing was at once neutralized. Consequently, the fight languished. The Moscow Regiment, which followed the Grenadiers, took more to the right, and endeavoured, under cover of the banks and ditches of the *chukchets*, to storm the central redoubt; but they only added to the slaughter. The Turkish rifle-fire from the left redoubt took them in flank and rear, and strewed the road thick with corpses. The artillery fire of the Russian right wing was continued all this time; and the right wing, consisting of the Pavloff and Finland Regiments, getting round by the ravines of the little stream on which Gorny Dubnik lies, swarmed up to the glads of the great redoubt to within 200 yards; but the commanding fire of the inside redoubt kept them also in check, and losing hundreds of men and scores of officers they could not gain an inch of ground.

Such is the effect of breach-loading rifle-fire out of the feeblest intrenchments against men who try to rush over the intervening ground. It is more butchery; all must go down before the bullets; and the Russian Infantry lose so many men because, magnificent on parade, and drilled to manoeuvre on smooth ground to an inch, they have not yet learnt even the elements of the new tactics. An infantry corps which is not in the hands of its section commanders in such a case is helplessly destroyed. Each successive wave of men in disorder merely adds to the casualties. It makes no impression on the enemy; and the more gallantly it is guided by its young officers the more it swells the death-roll. Let us in England profit by the lesson. Unfortunately, you cannot teach it in peace manoeuvres, however much umpires may gallop and storm. You want the bullets in the rifles to teach young soldiers. If, as old Marshal Foy said in the Peninsula 60 years ago, the British Infantry are the best in the world, only, unfortunately, there are so few of them, let us teach those few so thoroughly that in the day of battle they will not throw away a man. Let us deeply impress upon them the saying of Beugnot, "Se faire tuer, c'est le meilleur de la guerre." If they were the work of a few Circassians and Bash-Bazouks, who could not be restrained like Regulars, and that strict order had been given that they should never happen again, but all the garrison of Telis were Regulars, under regular officers and commanded by two Pashas. When questioned by the Russian Staff why they permitted such barbarities, it was the old story—they could not hold their men—and they declared solemnly they had never heard of the order said to be issued by the Porte. The purpose of the reconnaissance being accomplished the Regiment of Guard Hussars in scarlet uniforms on gray horses made a dash to try and pick up the wounded and bring off as many as they could; but wearing a uniform which makes them almost as good a target as it is possible to conceive, the rifle-fire from the works drove them back at once, after losing many men. Thus the Turks were left to work their cruel will on the helpless victims.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN ASSAULT ON ERZERUM.
(From the Standard's correspondent.)
Erzerum, Nov. 10.
I told you in my last letter that we had plenty of provisions here in the event of our being besieged, but that what we feared was bombardment and assault. It appears now that there is no danger of the former, at least for the time being, as the Russians do not seem to have any heavy guns with them, and their field pieces and mountain cannon do not reach the town. The assault came yesterday morning, and although gallantly repulsed, after a tremendous deal of fighting, it may be renewed at any moment.

In order to give you an idea of the boldness of the Russian plan I must commence with a brief description of the position of Erzerum. Imagine a rectangular plain, with its sides facing north and south. At the north-eastern angle is the mouth of the Old valley, while at the south-eastern is Erzerum. The road to Balboura and Trebizond passes at the western end. The plain is bounded on the northern and southern sides by mountains of an exceedingly precipitous nature. On the eastern side of the town are some rugged hills bending slightly round from east to south-east and then to east again in the direction of the Deviboyun Pass, where they join the hills through which the pass runs. On these hills are three forts. On the one nearest the town, which is called the Top Dag, or the Mountain of Canons, and which overhangs the artillery and cavalry barracks, at present the headquarters of Ahmet Moukhtar Pasha, is the Karabagh Tabia; to the south-east of it stands the Medjidieh Tabia, on what is called the Oqlan Yeren, while away to the east, in the direction of the Deviboyun Pass, is the Azizieh Tabia. These hills are connected by undulating ground. In the little plain on the southern side of them, which is really a continuation of the plain of Erzerum, is a small fort, mounted with three or four heavy guns, which was constructed by the inhabitants of the town and at their own expense. It is called the Djebri Kapou Tabia, by some, and by others the Gumsch Tokhumbah Tabia, or the Fort of the Silver Tomb, from the fact of a treasure having been found in a tomb near there. This fort commands the entrance to the Deviboyun Pass on the Erzerum or western side of it. On the western side of the town is a hill defended by some rather formidable-looking earth-works, and surmounted by a fort called the Kirmidagh Tabia, or the Fort of Tides, on account of

its being built of tiles or brick. On the northern and southern sides Erzerum is protected by a long line of ramparts, rising on the modern system. The fortifications, and redoubts are, moreover, armed with powerful ordnance, the majority of which comes from the establishments of Krupp of Essen.

Early on the morning of Friday, November 9, a picked body of Russian infantry set out from their camp, which is situated on the Top Dag, between the Deviboyun positions and the Turkish forts on the eastern side of Erzerum, and proceeded towards Fort Azizieh. Mehmet Ali Pasha tells me that they were the fez and Turkish uniforms, that they spoke the Turkish language fluently, and that they were either Circassians, in disguise, or people from the neighborhood of Alexandropol, but I cannot guarantee the exactitude of this information. Be this as it may, the party reached the fort between two and three o'clock in the morning. It was pitch dark. The Turkish sentinels were poignarded, or at all events, killed without firearms being used and before they could raise an alarm. The Russians, who had brought long ladders with them, immediately hoisted them against the walls of the barracks and entered the building with panic, begged for mercy, and were looked up in their dormitories while Russian sentinels were placed in the corridors and round the building. In spite, however, of the enemy's precautions, two of the enemy's sentinels succeeded in effecting an escape, and ran to the Medjidieh Fort to give the alarm. Mehmet Ali Pasha, who falls in for every difficult task, and who certainly deserves the utmost praise for the pluck and energy he has shown on many an occasion of late, was immediately despatched to the Azizieh Fort with three battalions of infantry. He arrived before the Russian storming party had received reinforcements, recaptured the fort, put all the Russians he found within it to sword, and was ready to show a bold front to the enemy's troops, who were now hurrying up the hill to swell the ranks of the gallant few who, by stratagem or otherwise, had for a moment gained possession of this important position.

But this occurred at the dead of the night, while the people of Erzerum, Mahomedans and Christians alike, were slumbering peacefully on their divans. Between three and four o'clock in the morning I was aroused from mine by the landlord of the house in which I reside bursting into my room with the cry, "Effendi, Effendi, Kharvagah, Kharvagah!" which meant that fighting was going on. I raised myself on my elbow and listened; and then I heard a sound that is very familiar to me.

Volley after volley of musketry came echoing through the stillness of the night, and thousands and thousands of missiles flew into the darkness on their mission of death, to the dull accompaniment of heavy ordnance, which shook the house to its foundations. "Peekoo" (very good), I said to my landlord, an Armenian, who was in a very excited state of mind, as I drew on my trousers and slipped my arms into my coat sleeves. It took me about three minutes to dress, and then I hurried on to the roof, for people in this part of the world go on to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very serious fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness. I have already said that it was pitch dark. There was no moon, and not a star to be seen anywhere, but along the brow of the Top Dag, in front of us, ran a long line of fire, burning from the muzzles of the rifles as our men blazed away at a real or imaginary foe. The roofs of the houses around me were crowded with men, women, and even children, who, notwithstanding the dreadful state of terror they were in, had turned out of bed in the hope of being able to see something, and stood pressing against each other like a lot of frightened sheep. They were all Armenians, for I live in the Armenian quarter, within a few doors of the French Consulate, and were all expecting the Russians to enter the town at every moment.

I stood upon the house-top, looking into the night, watching the flashing of the rifles on the Top Dag, and listening to the booming of the guns of the town, when along the streets came a turbaned host, calm, but determined in their demeanour, with their rifles on their shoulders and their bayonets and cartridge-boxes by their side, hurrying to the scene of combat. What were they? They were not soldiers, for they had baggy breeches and flowing gowns, and many of them wore long tunics in guise of pantalons. What were they, then? They were the Mahomedan tradesmen of the town. They were men who passed their lives in weighing out ounces of tea and sugar, in cutting up meat and baking bread. They were patriots in the noblest sense of the word. They must not be confounded with Bash-Bazouks, although they were, of course, irregular troops, for they were not warriors of their villages, professional robbers, or people with a love for travel and adventure, who had gone to the war to satisfy their particular proclivities. They were men who had stores well stocked with articles of general consumption; men who had led wives, children, and property to defend their town against the Muscovite invader. They were the imperious sonification of Ahmet Moukhtar Pasha's answer to the Russian parliamentary—"I shall hold the town so long as I have a soldier to serve the gun."

BREKELY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent Mr. Bull, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPES.

—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, 118, Strand.